ME. DAVIS BEATS A TIN PAN LOUDLY. MIS EXTRAOF INARY ATTACK ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT-A WEAR POINT IN HIS OWN RE-CORD-A DEMOCRATIC PARADE IN NEW-YORK

CITY-MINOR NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN. A document is being circulated by the Demacrats for campaign use, which charges that there is a discrepancy of \$300,000,000 in the accounts of the Treasury. The authorship is ascribed to Senator Davis, whose charges, however, have been repeatedly confuted in Congress. A special dispatch to THE TRIBUNE states that Mr. Davis himself has been guilty of attempting to get a purely fictitious claim paid by the Treasury Department. The Democrats of New-York City had a large parade last night. It is reported from Ohio that Congressman Blackbarn says: "The South was solid for Jeff Davis in 1860, and will be solid for Hancock in 1880." The Industrial League has issued a campaign document. Republican work is still going on everywhere with much vigor.

A DEMOCRAT AND HIS DOCUMENT. AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK BY THE PREPOSTEROUS MR. DAVIS ON THE OFFICERS OF THE TREAS-URY-A LITTLE SECRET HISTORY ABOUT MR.

DAVIS HIMSELF-A WOULD-BE TREASURY ROB-INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 .- The Democratic Campaign Committee is now circulating a document, in the preparation of which many thousand dollars were expended, and for single copies of whichalthough it forms only a four-page pamphlet without covers-the committee has refused \$1 each

The money expended in getting the material for this work was not taken from the Democratic campaign fund, but chiefly from the contingent fund of the United States Senate, appropriated by Congress originally for the legitimate expenses of the Senate. The refusal of the committee to sell copies of the document was not because of its value, intrinsic or otherwise, but simply because its contents were not such as the committee would wish to have circulated in the more enlightened communities, it having been prepared for use in the wilds of West Virginia and the back parts of Indiana, wherever, in fact, the newspapers find little favor and people are not qualified to know the difference between a falsehood and the truth even in respect to the commonest facts of public affairs.

This remarkable document bears internal evidence that it emanated from the gifted pen of Senator Henry G. Davis, who now fills the responsible position of chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. When the honorable Senator first ceived the brilliant idea, some two years ago, that party capital could be made for the Democracy by a raid upon the Treasury system of accounts, and that his own limited capacity of comprehension might be made available in this direction, it was plainly intimated in the open Senate that the end sought by the honorable Senator was not a reform in the Treasury accounts, but a scandal, if possible, which should be of advantage to the Democracy. A Republican Senate, with characteristic liberality. voted to raise a committee to give the Senator a chance to go into the search, willing, if there was anything wrong, that it should be exposed, but confident that none existed. Throughout the succeeding two years Davis and his investigation furnished aninsement for Treasury experts and for Senators of both parties. When at last it came to a close and the Senator made his report he was told Hancock, the advertisements had said, was to review emphatically by several Senators, among whom the procession as it passed Sixteenth-st.; but he did were two members of his investigating committee, known before, but that every fact which he assumed had been fully explained to the satisfaction of every one who had the wit to comprehend the explanations. It was asserted in the comprehend the explanations. It was asserted in the comprehend the explanations of evidence had a satisfaction of every one who had the wit to comprehend the explanations. It was asserted in the comprehend the explanations of instructions of impattence characterisates are rewards grew into and no procession appeared. It was such a crowd as always gathers in a public place when a free street show of large dimensions of instructions of impattence characterisates are rewards grew into a complaints as the hours went by and instructions of impattence characterisates are rewards grew into a complaints as the hours went by and in procession appeared. It was such a crowd as always gathers in a public place when a free street show of large dimensions. open Senate that not one particle of evidence had self abused that it was cheated of its amusement so been adduced to warrant a suspicion even of dis- long. Another piece of bad management was the honesty or fraud, and to these assertions the able Sanator ventured no denial.

These facts make the preparation and publication of the document in question, and especially the secret manner of its circulation, contemptible. A more stupid or more easily refuted set of lies was never before presented within the same space. The titie and head lines are as follows: "TREASURY EOOKKEEPING."

"A DISCREPANCY OF OVER THREE HUNDREDMILLION DOLLARS IN THE TREASURY ACCOUNTS AND THE GREAT LEDGERS MUTILATED TO COVER IT."

After this one naturally expects to see an array of figures showing by some method of compilation who such a startling discovery was made by the Committee. Nothing of the kind appears. Disconnected assertions, that discrepancies involving a million or two here and a few thousand there are made; but these do not reach a third of the sum named in the headlines. The conclusion, in brevier small caps and italies, is as follows:

So it is that the people are in utter darkness as to the financial condition of their country. It will continue to be so until a new set of men can examine the books and learn the truth.

of this document and reprint it for circulation among intelligent people, to show the kind of men the Democracy elevate to positions of influence and the kind of argument upon which that party depends for the promotion of its interests. THE FACTS ABOUT MR. DAVIS'S CLAIMS.

Senator Davis's outrageous assault upon the integrity of the Treasury officials has naturally provoked their indignation. It is also a matter of surprise to them that he should not have had the wit to select some other persons for the object of his attack than the men before whom his own questionable attempts to raid the Treasury for his own private good were exposed, and who have been keeping their knowledge to themselves from charitable mo-

At the beginning of the war Henry G. Davis and brother were in business at New-Creek, ginia. This was a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of small consequence. A salaried station-agent was not employed there. The man who served as agent was one Armstrong, whoowned some property near by, and who charged a commission to the patrons of the road for his services. He also owned a small warehouse in which he stored freight, charging the consignees for storage. Armstrong was notoriously disloyal. He fied to the Confederacy at the outbreak of the war, re-

maining there until its close.

THE CLASH OF THE CAMPAIGN. both claims, although the latter was designed to be a substitute for the former. One of the claimants, when questioned in regard to the second bill, acknowledged that both were fictitious, being put in that form to meet some supposed requirement of the Government. It was discovered that when, after the close of the war, Armstrong returned home, he sold his property, including the warehouse, to the Davis brothers for \$25,000, the same transaction conveying any claims that Armstrong might have had against the Government to the Davises. The latter set up the claim that this transaction was only the consummation of an agreement made with Armstrong's father soon alter Armstrong left for the South, and that they had virtually been the cwners of the property occupied by the Government. They produced no proof of such an agreement, and it would have been nesless if they had. In regard to the alleged services rendered to the Government, both the railroad agent and the quartermasters who remainded at New-Creek during the entire war testiled that they had no efficial dealings with the Davises as representatives of the railroad, and that they had no knowledge of any such connection. discovered that when, after

MR. DAVIS ACTIVE IN PRESSING IT. This claim has often been mentioned privately here as one of the most preposterous attempts to get pay from the Government for services never rendered which has come to the knowledge of accounting officers for many years. Senator Davis has been actively pressing this claim for a long time, and should the time come when a Democrat should fill the chair of Secretary of the Treasury the claim will

the chair of Secretary of the French.

The following is a copy verbatim of one of Senator Davis's letters in regard to it:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 11, 1878.

The Hon. Horace Austin, Third Auditor:
Dear Sir: H. G. Davis & Co., or I. B. Davis & Co., of W. Va., has a claim against Government, part of the papers has been returned to the claim-auts—they think a part is yet in your office or the Qr Masters—please inform me. A Mr. E. S. Miller and a report on the claim; please furnish me a Qr Masters—please inform me. A Mr. E. S. Miller made a report on the claim; please furnish me a copy. Yours truly, H. G. Davis.

THE SOUTH "SOLID, THANK GOD!" HOW BLACKBURN, OF KENTUCKY, SPEAKS OF THE SPIRIT OF HIS SECTION.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE. BATAVIA, Ohio, Sept. 23.-Congressman J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, said in his speech here, on the evening of the 20th inst.: "Let the Radicals cease their brawl about a Solid South. She is solid, thank God! She was solid for Jeff Davis in 1860, and we will be solid for Hancock in 1880." These words were pencilled down at the moment and are given with accuracy. Some, but not all, of our Democrats applauded.

THE TAMMANY RALLY.

LAST NIGHT'S DEMONSTRATION-SPEECHES IN TAM-MANY HALL BY SENATORS BAYARD AND HILL AND T. J. MACKEY-OTHER MEETINGS AND THE PROCESSION.

Tammany Hall used every effort to make a strong and effective demonstration last evening. Everything that the expenditure of large sums of money could do in procuring equipments and fireworks was done. If the attracting of a large and motley crowd into a public square, and a torchlight procession of non-descriptive character, stretching over a long extent of streets, are sufficient to make a successful demonstration, Tammany could claim this as a success. But if popular enthu-siasm and exhibitions of strong sentiment or good management and execution are necessary, this must be con sidered a failure. The booming of cannon and a profuse display of fireworks in around Union Square early in the evening drew large crowds around the stands erected in the square and filled the auditorium of Tammany Hall. But aside from the gathering in the ball the assembly seemed to care little for the speaking. It rambled around from not come, and the discovery of this fact caused the first indications of impatience that afterwards grew into When the procession did appear at length it found itself obliged to wind in and out around the cars in the most ridiculous fashion, and several times was stopped for long periods. One of these blockades was so long continued that all ights in either direction had disappeared, and the procession seemed to have come to an end. Many were the expressions of disgust by Tammany men, who had hoped

strength on the part of their organization. The speeches at Tammauy Hall, except a brief address by Daniel Doherty, of Pennsylvania, and an attempt to speak by the chairman, August Belmont, were made by Southern men-Thomas F. Bayart, of Delaware; Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia; and T. J. Mackey, of South Carolina. They all contained appeals for harmony in the Democratic party and for peace in the country. It was intended by the managers that the speech of Senator Bayard should be the feature of th evening, but it was long, and the speaker was confined frequently to his manuscript. The audience began soon to weary of it and many persons left the hall to see the street parade. Mr. Kelly called the meeting to order and introduced the first speaker before choice of a chairman had been made. When at the close of this speech the error was remedied, Mr. Beimont attempted to speak, but was forced to stop by the cries of the audience. His face was purple with rage when he sat down and he early left the hall. Toward the close of the evening a few persons only were left.

At Irving Hall, after John McKeon had read a long speech denying charges of corruption and ignorance dell, of North Carolina, announced himself as a rebe brigadier. He said that the solidity of the South was due to the lack of magnanimity in the Republican party. Speeches were also made by George M. Beebe, of New York, T. C. E. Ecclesine, D. McMahoon and others, extolling the Democratic party as the party of honesty and economy. A telegram expressing his regret, at being anable to be present was read from William H. Plaisted, "the Governor-elect of Mains."

There were stands on either side of the doorway of Tammany Hall, but it was difficult to hear the speakers, on account of the frequent passing of horse are read.

Tammany Hail, but it was difficult to hear the speakers, on account of the frequent passing of horse cars, and the constant explosion of firecrackers. George D. Bayard presided at the one nearest Irving-place. The speakers were John G.H.Meyers, Isance Lawrence and Abner J. Barnaby, of Rhode Island, Major Quincy, ex-Assemblyman Demar, and James Sherdan. Benjamin Wood was said to preside at the other doorway stand, but he was soon anissing. Thomas F. Grady, Benjamin A. Willis and Thomas W. Pittman and success.

to the Confederacy at the outbreak of the war, remaining there until its close.

New-Creek became in important army supply depot early in the war. The Government seized the storehouse, and used it for nine mouths, when more commodious buildings of its own were completed and put to use. The railroad company sent a special agent there named Lyons, who remained during the war in charge of the company's affairs, while the Government had its quartermasters alther the ground attending to its own interests. Laborers paid by the Government did all the work of loading and unloading the stores.

A year or two after the close of the war, bills were presented to the Government by A. C. Davis & Co., of which firm the present Senator was a member, for \$15,107, as commissions for "unloading, loading and forwarding" 15,107 cars. The claim was too indefinite to be made the subject of official action. It was returned to the claimants for a specific statement of the details of the claim, It soon reappeared, but in an entirely different form. Its first charge was for rent of warehouse, \$4,600. It contained charges for the services of laborers and clerks and for those of T.

B. Davis, agent and superintendent, the latter tharge being \$2,000. The total of the new bill was \$2,757 less than the original bill for commissions. The accounting officers set about investigating that the Democrats fought the war, in Lect. as

the Irishman says, " they fought the war on both sides."

the Irishman says, "they fought the war on both sides."
The procession in many respects was a ludicrous failure. It lacked discipline and organization, and was far from being as brilliant a speciacle as the prade of the Boys in Bine last week. The arrangements were not carried out at all. Some districts formed little processions of their own and marched through the streets, while others looked in vain for the head or tail of the processions and finally departed to their head or tail of the procession and finally departed to their head quarters in despair. In the procession the organizations were mixed together and scattered. A part of one district appeared at the head of the line of march, another part in the middles and a third near the end. It was impossible to estimate the number of men, the arrangements were carried out as badly. The procession was announced to start at \$330 p. m., but it was between two and three hours later. A great many of the men were in uniform, but many carried torches that were not bit.

A grand stand was erected at Sixteenth-st. and Fourthave, from which the procession was to be reviewed. A. J. Keegan, a clerk in Commissioner Dunlap's office, guarded the entrance to the stand, and admitted all the district politicians, but refused to admit others provided with badges. The procession did not reach the stand until after 11 p. m. Thomas S. Brennan was at the head of the procession. Then came a small portion of the oremizations from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-third Wards and XIIIth Assembly District. Then the procession became mixed up, parts of the organizations from the XIIId and XIIIth Districts marching past every few minutes, Many banners and transparencies were displayed. The procession was filled up with decorated lager beer wagons and other advertising schemes, and some vehicles earried a number of women representing goddesses. At one time there was a large crowd of people around Union-square waiting for the procession, but they became tired and went home before the procession arrived. The square was brilliantly lighted. The lights were supplied by Arnoux & Hochbausen, of this city, who put up a great deal of machinery for this purpose.

A ROUSING TIME IN MIDDLETOWN. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- Tuesday evening the colored veters, of whom there are a good many in this town, raised a large American flag incribed with the names of the Republican candidates There was a large assemblage of people, which was addressed by the Rev. George E. Jackson, pastor of the Zion Colored Church; C. T. Vall and M. D. Stivers. A ored campaign club was formed with a large member ship. Last night the Republicans had the largest and most successful demonstration of the campaign. The most successful demonstration of the campaign. The young voters, 200 strong, handsomely uniformed and bearing torones, had a fine parade under command of Colonel C. A. Wells. The big tent was not half big enough to hold the crowds of people who came out to hear Judge Dittenhoefer, of New-York. The judge made the soundest, best and most effective speech leard here. It was emphatically a "rouser." W. C. F. Basthin, a prominent Liberal Republican in 1872, presided. Senator Madden and M. D. Stivers were serenaded and responded briefly. The campaign is "booming" in Middletown.

A RALLY IN SOUTHERN CHAUTAUQUA. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- The formal opening of the Republican campaign in Southern Chantauqua was the occasion of a large demonstration

The meeting was held in the Opera House, which was filled to repletion. Governor Fenton presided, and made an address in which he stated the issues of the campaign in striking language and enlogized the character and services of the Republican candidates. It was an able and concise contribution to the literature

was an able and concise contribution to the interactive of the canvass.

Governor Fenton was followed by the venerable Judge R. P. Merrin, formerly of the Supreme Bench, who gave an exhaustive and eloquent review of the tariff question in its relation to the present campaign, and spoke with effect of the preponderance of Southern Democrats in the National councils. There was much enthuniasm manifested at the meeting, both speeches being warmly applicated.

ENTHUSIASM IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 23.-The Republicans of Poughkeepsie opened the campaign to-night with a rousing meeting at the Opera House. The meeting was large and the feeling enthusiastic John I. Platt, of The Eagle, presided. Addresses were made by R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, and Juoge A. J. Dittenhofer, of New-York. The entire demonstration was a complete success. A large Republican meeting was also held at Mattewan to-night, at which the Hon. F. X. Schoonmaker spoke.

INDIANA TO VOTE IN OCTOBER.

Indianapolis, Sept. 23 .- The Supreme Court ing the validity of the constitutional amendments to-

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY ASSURED.

The Irving Hall Committee appointed to consider the question of representation at the coming Democratic State Convention met yesterday and agreed gates from this city to the Convention. This will assure harmony at the Convention on September 28, and make its proceedings of lit le interest.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 23 .- Thomas Wallace, of Derby, has been nominated to Congress by the Republicans of this district. This nomination BANNER RAISING.

A MAN WHO OUGHT TO BE ELECTED.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Sept. 23.-The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club has just raised a large banner. Everything looks bright for a rousing majority in

GURERNATORIAL NOMINATION ACCEPTED. Boston, Sept. 23 .- The Hon. C. P. Thompson has written a letter sceepting the Democratic no mation for Governor of Massachusetts.

DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- G. N. Tibbitts, Charles Dautremont and Isaac Willetts are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Allegans Chemung County sends David B. Hill, S. McDonald and James H. Rathburn.

Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- Columbia County elects the following delegates to Saratogs: Frederick W. Jones, Hugh W. McClellan and Casper W. Collier.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS. NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 23 .- The Democrata of the Vith District to-day nominated Edward Balback for Congress by acciamation.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 23 .- The Democrats of the IXth District have nominated Major M. J. McCafferty, of Worcester, for Congress. ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 23.-The Green-

back Congressional Convention held here to-day nomi-nated Washington L. Hope for Congress. BALTIMORE, Sept. 23 .- The Republicans of

the ild Congressional District to-day nominated E. H. Webster, of Harford County, for Congress. JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 23.-The Demoratic Convention of the XXXIIId District to-day nomnated Professor H. A. Balcam, of Westfield, for Con-

DELHI, N. Y., Sept. 23.-General Ferris Jacobs, jr., of Delhi, Delaware County, was nominated es the Republican candidate for member of Congress in the XXIst District, by acciamation on the 16th.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23 .- The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Jonathan Scoville for

NOMINATED TO THE ASSEMBLY. ALBANY, Sept. 23 .- The Republicans of the Ild District nominated Caurles R. Knowles for the Assembly to-day.

The First Ward Garfield and Arthur Club, of which Charles Holman is president, held a meeting last evening at 4 Morris-st. Several speeches were made. One of them, by Mr. Abbott was addressed to young men about to vote for the first time.

A meeting of the XIXth Assembly District. Garfield and Arthur Club was held last evening in Lindon Hall, at Sixty-seventh-st and the Boulevard. Addresses were made by W. Wood, District Attorney for Putnam County, and Alderman J McClave of the VIII th District.

A large meeting of the citizens of Hempstead, L.L. was held in Liberty Hall, Monday evening, to hear the political issues of the day discussed. Colonel A E.

Arthur Campuign Cook of the Villth Assembly District was held at No. 50 Orchard-st., last evening. Addresses were made by Cauries A. L. Goldey and John E. Bredyly. The association has 200 members, of which sixty are

For Important Political News see Second and Fifth Pages.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

DULCIGNO STILL UNMOLESTED. THE BRITISH ADMIRAL TAKES COUNSEL WITH THE MONTENEGRIN GOVERNMENT-GOOD FORTUNE

OF THE STEAMER CITY OF CHESTER-BUSSIAN WORKMEN ACTING DISORDERLY.

Admiral Seymour was in Cettinja yesterday con ferring with the Montenegrins in regard to the contemplated movement against Dulcigno. The Porte has made another protest against the naval demonstration. The City of Chester narrowly escaped shipwreck on the rocks after she was disabled. It is inferred in Paris that the new Ministry will pursue a pacific policy on account of the appointment of Barthelemy St. Hilaire as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PREPARING TO SEIZE DULCIGNO. ADMIRAL SEYMOUR CONFERRING WITH THE MON

TENEGRINS. LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880. In accordance with the decision taken at the Council of Admirals yesterday, Admiral Seymour sailed for Cattaro, and went thence to Cettinje for the purpose

of ascertaining personally the position of the Montene-grins and arranging for future action with respect to The commander-in-chief of the Montenegrin fore

which is to operate against Dulcigno has arrived at Suturman, to hold a conference with Admiral Seymour.

The Porte has issued a fresh note protesting against the naval demonstration, again declaring it to be an exercise of armed pressure contrary to the rights of the Sultan. A telegram from Antivari declares that notwithstand-ing denials the statement that the Albanians drove the garrison out of Dujeigno on the 17th inst. is confirmed.

THE DISABLED CITY OF CHESTER. QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880 The steamer City of Chester arrived off

Roche's Point about 11 o'clock this morning. Six cabin and seventeen steerage passengers and the mails were landed by a Queenstown tug. The disabled steamer, with the assistance of three powerful tugs, now proceeding up the channel for Liverpool at the rate of six knets per hour. One of the cabin passengers who landed at Queens-

town from the City of Chester says:

As we approached Gallyhead, Ireland, on Wednesday, there was a thick haze. The steam-ting Mount Erna blew a warning whistle, or in two minutes more we might have been on the rooks. Our captain immediately ordered the steamer Brazilian to cast off the towing hawser, and, having all sail immediately set on board the City of Chester, got her before the wind, and made a good offing to the southward, thus avoiding a great densier.

board the City of Chester, got her betere the wind, and made a good offing to the southward, thus avoiding a great desister.

When the Brazilian spoke the City of Chester at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon the latter was drifting in the trough of the sea, and two hawsers and a chain-cable were broken in endeavoring to tow her head round.

The crank-shaft broke at 3:45 o'clock last Friday morning. All sail was set directly, but the progress was slow. The vessel had not sufficient steerage way. She was all right white going before the wind, but when sailing otherwise her hem seemed to have no control of her. From noon Friday to noon Saturday only forty-five knots were traversed. It was then deemed advisable to furl the sails and allow the vessels to drift.

The weather continued fine. By noon Sanday we had drifted thirteen miles. On Sanday the purser was transferred to a passing vessel. By noon Monday we had drifted another fourteen miles. The steamer Brazilian after breaking two hawsers and a chain cable in endeavoring to puil the Chester around, obtained a suitable hawser from a bark which she signted on the horizon. With this hawser, the Caester was, after some difficulty, get under weigh, and both vessels proceeded at the rate of zeven knots an hour. Tugs from Q leenstown were encountered on Wednesday at daybreak, twenty miles from Gailey Head. After the escape of the Caester from the rocks the Brazilian broke her hawsers, when she again attempted to make fast, but she stood by the Che-ter unit the sarrival of the Liverpool tags, then accompanied her to Rocke's Point. The passengers on the City of Chester retained their confidence and cheerfulness throughout."

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

Lospon, Taursday, Sept. 23, 1880. The Paris papers, of all shades of opinion, agree that the appointment of M. Barthelemy-St. Hilaire, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a guarantee of a

Devés, President of the Republican Left in the Chamber of Deputies, and to that end it is proposed to detach the Ministry of Worship from that of the Intertor and invest

Ministry of Worship from that of the Intertor and invest him therewith. M. Devés is the Debuty who proposed the vote of confidence in the Government's enforcing the laws relative to religious orders.

As M. Barthelemy-St. Hilaire, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is seventy-live years of are, there is an idea of assisting him by the creation of an Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs.

A Paris dispatch to The Pall Hall Gazette says; "A Council of Ministers has resolved to create an Under-Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs. It is certain that the Cabinet will make no change in the foreign policy of the Government, but it will execute the Religious Decices."

THE BENGAL CALAMITY.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880. It appears that the land slip at Naini Tal, Bengal, which caused the death of a number of British officers and soldiers, resulted from a great fall of rain and rumbling, followed by vast clouds of dust, and the whole place shook. The take rose in a moment far above its usual height, and swept in a massive wave toward the weir, when an enormous mass of land came down, burying the Victoria Hotel and the band of rescuers, with the disastrous result already mentioned. The place where the calamity occurred is simply a basin formed by a circle of hills.

THE BASUTOS ROUTED.

Cape Town, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880. Twelve hundred Basutos attacked Mohaleshock on the 20th inst., and 5,000 attacked Mafeteng on the 21st inst. The fighting continued all day at both places. The rebels were ultimately reprised. The casu-alties to the Coionial forces are not yet known. Only part of the Taobookles have hand the rebellious Bastros. The coionial forces have had several success-ful skirmishes with the Basutos.

RECALLING SPANISH TROOPS.

Madrib, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880. In consequence of the present tranquility in Cuba, it is expected that the withdrawal of 15,060

troops will shortly be ordered. The persons transporter from Cubs for complicity in insurrection will, however remain in Spain some time longer. MR. SCHUYLER AT BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880.

The Hen. Eugene Schuyler, the American Consul-General, has arrived here. It is understood that he will very shortly be raised to the rank of Minister Plentpotentiary in recognition of the independence of

FOREIGN NOTES.

London, Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880. The decrease in the metaltic reserve of the Bank of France during the past week was £220,360 in gold, and 221,400 in silver.

The limes says: "We understand that when the post

of Commander-in-Chief in India becomes vacant it will be offered to General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain, G. C. B." It is stated that six of the best vessels of the Russian Pacific Squadron have been ordered by telegroph to

hold themselves in readiness to return immediately to the Mediterranean.

A Berlin dispatch to The Times says: "During the last few days the police have seized 4,000 Socialist prints and pamphlets, including numerous copies of the rev.

olutionary journals, the Freiheit and the Social Democrat, published in London and Zarien respectively."

The Sportaman, reviewing the work of the Australian scullers on the Thames, says: "Tricket has not shown anything approaching brilliant form. He is decided is cirusy in the manipulation of his boat. Laycock does not come exactly up to English notions, but he has occasionally betrayed decent ability."

The weavers of Brierdeid, Lancashire, have passed a resolution to support the Accremation weavers should hey strike, to the expense of two pence per loom in case they work full time, or a penny per loom in case they work three days per week. There is a greater una-numity among the employers than was everbefore known, and they are determined to resist the damands of the weaters.

ham against the Western Insurance Company, tried in the Northumberland, N. B. Circuit Court, has resulted n a vertica for the plaintiff for the full amount, \$5,000. with interest. The insurance claimed was on the Cath-nic Cathedral, which was burned down after the neroti-tions apparently had been completed, though the policy had not been made out or the premium pand.

EXCHANGING SHOTS WITH RIOTERS.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 23 .- The pickets at Corning were fired upon by the strikers last eight. They returned the fire, but as far as can be learned no ing at Corning would return to work at the sliding scale

ARREST OF PRESIDENT WAITE.

CAPE AND WANTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE-HE AC-KNOWLEDGES HIS GUILT-BONDS RECOVERED. OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 23 .- The arrest here of Silas M. Walte, the alleged defaulting bank president, sday, was made by special agents of the Department of Justice. When Waite first left Brattleboro, he fled by the officers were only thirteen miles behind him. and knew they were on his track. He travelled under several almses, one of which was "Knight," another Estelle," the latter being his wife's maiden name From Winnipeg he went to Wyoming, and, it is said, was engaged in selecting a large cattle ranche there, which be had already begun to stock with fine cattle.

A few weeks ago the officers were hot on his trail at

Rismarck, and followed him up until Sunday last, when it was learned that he was in this city, where he was stopping at the house of a well-known citizen, whose detectives, had been for several days stopping at the Canfield House, and his character and business here were unknown to all. It required a day's delay to get the papers in shape, and in the morning the officers, after waiting until 10 o'clock, when his brother-in-law, after waiting until 10 o'clock, when his brother-in-inMr. Freeman Buck, and his family, had gone to the fair,
went to Mr. Buck's residence to make the arrest. They
took with them Charles Sweezey, and stationed him at
the alley in the rear of the house, while they went in the
front way. Watte saw them coming, and ran out the
back way and down into the cellar; but seeing he was
discovered by Sweezey, who jumped over the feace
after him, he ras on again, and around to the front
door, into the arms of the officers. He made no further
resistance and was at once taken to the County Jail.
Waite entreated the officers to allow him to commit
suicide, but they were inexprable and took from him a
knife and a button-hook, all that he had on his person.
The officers at once telegraphed the news of the arrest
East, with the information that a large sum of money in
bonds and stocks were also recovered, or would be, and
saking what disposal should be made of them. It is
said that \$20.000, telegraphed to Waite within the past
few days, is now lying in one of the banks of the city.
Shields left hast evening with Waite for the East. Waite
acknowledged his guilt and said that he would plead
guilty to anything.

In his dight he went to Toronto, June 16, and had his
hair cut. Then he went to Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul,
Duluth, Brainard, Fargo, Yanktso, and Omaha; thence
to LaCrosse, Glerndow, the Windlege country and back
to Omaha, and then back and forth among the Western
cattle ranches. A cattle ranch, which he now virtually
owns, is stimated on the Niobrata River, in Northern Nebroska, and was bought in the names of another man
and his only son, young Waite. Mr. Freeman Buck, and his family, had gone to the fair,

THE DAYTON SOLDIERS' HOME.

CHANGES MADE BY THE DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS. DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 23 .- For the past three days the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home have been in session. To-day they completed their business, and left for the Milwaukee Hore this evening. The meeting has Home this evening. The meeting has been of great interest because it was the first meeting of the new Board appointed by the present Congress. Most of the Board are Democrats. After much discussion, the Board created the new office of Inspector of Soldiers' Homes and gave it to Colonel Brown, the governor of the Dayton Home, and in als place appointed General Patrick, of New-York, an oid West Point officer. They removed General Hineks, governor of the Milwavike Home and appointed General Shirpe, of New York. Dr. Weaver, Surgeon of the Dayton Home, was also removed, and Dr. Sievens, a Democrat of Eaton, Oho, was appointed in his place. These changes were made purely on political grounds, as there was no other cause for them.

MOBILE FINANCIERING.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 23 .- At a meeting of the Commissioners of the City of Mobile, bondholders and taxpayers, to-day, the following was adopted: Resolved. As citizens and toxpayers of Mobile, we desire that the Commissioners of the City of Mobile, shall make a settlement with the creditors of the late City of Mobile as favorable to them as practicable on the basis of a taxation on the property within the limits of the late City of Mobile of one per centum on the value of said

The Commissioners will meet the creditors in New-

York, October 14. AN EX-POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

late Postmaster at Bucatunna, Miss., was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspector John A. Galbreath, charged with opening registered letters and with paying debts and buying goods with bostage stamps. Cabill will come before the United States Court at Jackson, Miss., in November.

THE HALIBUT FISHERY.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 23.-The schooner Mary E. arrived yesterday from Greenland, from a bali-

FALL OF SNOW IN VERMONT. STOWE, Vt., Sept. 23 .- The first snow of the season in this State fell on Mount Mansfield this morning.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ASSESSMENT LEVIED.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Mexican Mining omnany has levied an assessment of \$1 per share. MURDER AND SUICIDE.
DENVER, Col., Sept. 23.—At Las Vegas to-day, amnel Matthews, while intoxicated, silled his girl and com-

THROWN FROM A WAGON,
PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 23.—Benjamin Westmoreland, are seventy-two, was thrown from his wagon and fataliy
injured yesterlay.

TRAVISVILLE, S. I., Sept. 23.—A large meeting of traces as unanimously voted that a lady be chosen School trustee next mouth.

REOUCTION OF CAPITAL STOCK.
SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The London and Pancheo Bank has Pesolved to reduce its capital 1500,000 to 2420,000.

Prancisco Bank has Pesolved to reduce its capital from £600,000 to £420,000.

RICKED TO DEATH.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 23.—On Sunday Dr. Francis Carrington was injured at Celar Ridge by the kick of his horse, from the effects of which he died has hight.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

CENTREVILLE, N. J., Sept. 23.—Yesterday Henry Cadimirs, while standing in the street, was statiled by two pustof shots and received a shot in the wrist. The man who fired the pistol made his escape.

CHARGED WITH INFANTICIDE.

BOSTON, Sept. 23.—Eleanor Daniels, arrested at Frankin, Mass, yesterday, on the charge of mardering her filegitimate child, which was found strangled in a millipond, when arraigned pleaded not culty.

AN EDITORIAL LIBEL SUIT.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 23.—A. A. Chase, Editor of the Scranton Times, was arrested to day, charged with inbelling D. W. Connelly, a candidate for Congress, in his paper this morning. He was held to bail.

POISO NED AT A WEDDING RECEPTION.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Sept. 23.—At the wedding reception of Dr. Simeon Deaton and bride, of Hancock County, Ill., some of the guissts were poisoned, it is thought, by a drug which was placed in the water. No deaths have as yet occurred.

curied.

GATHERING FUNDS FOR FUTURE STRIKES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The Cigar Makers' Union adopted resolutions that all local unions shall not begin any more strikes for advance of wages until the spring of 1881, that they may ruise a fund sufficiently large to come out vic-

that they may raise a fund audiciously large to come out victorious.

"THOUGHT" MATCHED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—The horse "Thought," one of the conteracts in the recent man-horse tournament, is matched to run thirty miles while four Arizona Indians run six miles each, October 2, in the vicinity of New-York. The stake is \$1,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The troubles at Guaymas are caused by the establishment of New-Guaymas, a town that will attract trade and commerce. Colonel Moreno, the Mexican agent, is charged with collusion with Americans and the railreal company.

MEXICAN TROUBLES.

and the railreal company.

MENICAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Jucson Daily St. states that trouble is brewing at Graymas between Amecan and Mexicans. The Monitor del Commercio attacks trailread company and insults Americans. The editor delines successive challenges to fight. Besidents have let fearing trouble.

caring trouble.

DES MOINES, lowa, Sept. 23.—Levi Johnson, Kaneav, is here soliciting and for Phillips. Sherman, Decarbertein, Itawins, and other countes. In Norton Count, Stop people are in absolute want of 6 \$\circ\$1, the wheat crop hand failed. One family lived cleves works on wheat brain mother three weeks on corn meal.

another three weeks on corn meal.

St. Louis, Sept. 23 — A dispatch from Denison,
Tex. says the Chevenne indians in the Indian Territory are
becoming discretely. A few days ago a band of 360, with
war paint on and well mounted, visited the Agency near Fort
Ren., were very demonstrative and threatening and assaulted
the agent. Another party helped themselves to the commissary stores at Wighta recently.

Difficults for the Agency and Provides agent. sary stores at Wightla recently.

DROWNED FROM A FISHING POAT.

BROWN'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 23.—The fishin boat depaired off here on Tuesday evening contained the men, two of whom were drowned. The survivor, James C island, was picked up by a flaint smack. One of the bodic was washed ashort near the inlet and from its description pronounced by Cfilahan to be that of Michael Megian, states I lead. Too other victim, Chilahan thinks, was name Johns of Johnson. Callahao is under arrest pending the Curnel's investigation.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TARRYTOWN'S GREAT DAY.

CELEBRATING THE CAPTURE OF ANDRE. A SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION-THE NUMBER OF VISITORS ESTIMATED AT FROM 50,000 TO 75,000-THE FORMAL EXERCISES AT THE UN-VEILING OF THE STATUE-MR, TILDEN PRE-

The centennial celebration of the capture of Andre passed off successfully at Tarrytown yesterday in the presence of a crowd of visitors estimated to number between 50,000 and 75,000. The statue was informally unveiled at 10 o'clock, the hour of the capture. The most interesting feature of the day's exercises was the immense procession. After the procession, Mr. Tilden made an address to a large audience, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered an oration which aroused much enthusiasm. There was an afternoon concert by Gilmore's Band, and an exhibition of fireworks in the evening.

FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION. There was no sleep in Tarrytown after suarise yesterday morning. The thunder of cannon from the hilltop was echoed back by the beoming guns of the Minnesota, and the clangor of church bells adding to the uproar, effectually announced that Tarrytown's great day had begun. Carriages, wagons, buck-boards-every description of vehicle-poured into the town in a steady stream. The farmers for miles around forsook their toil and gave themselves a holiday, while the very oyster dredgers along the river abandoned their rakes and came to see the sights. And the "show" was certainly worth seeing. It was a Fourth of July, Deceration Day, firemen's muster, country fair and military review concentrated and multiplied by ten. It was tittle wonder that the good people of Tarrytown became nervous under the pressure of so much greatness, and almost feared that they had undertaken too great a task.

Still, the most careful preparations were made to insure the comfort of visitors. D. O. Bradley, president of the Monument Association, was at his headquarters, near the depot, until 1 o'clock, superintending the reception of visitors and the general arrangements. A hospital was established on the Croton Road, half way up Mount Andre, under the charge of the Committee of Public Comfort, of which Dr. N. C. Husted was the head. Mr. Cole's house on Mount Andre was used as a police headquarters. Ice water was provided along the route of the procession, and several churches served lunches during the day. The military and invited guests were served at a test on Mor at Andre, while the firemen lanched in a temporary building at Wildey and Valley-sts. The general public, as a rule, fell upon food whereever they could find it, and the place where they found the most was in the huge pavilion on Mount

About So'clock trains and boats began to arrive. and the crowds around the depot soon presented . curious mingling of the metropolitan and the rural. Keen-eyed confidence men from New-York elhats and rusty broadcloth suits. The country coquette was forced to acknowledge that her few new ribbons dwindled into insignificance before the frills and flounces of ber city sister. The first train from New-York broughs a squad of twenty-five policemen-one from each precinct-and the countrymen who had crowded into the town in the hope of unlimited beer and a grand carouse, shran's back and eyed askance the heavy clubs of the city "peelers." But the subject of beer was one that created almost as

much excitement as the centennial itself. ALL LIQUOR-SELLING PROBERTIED. The town authorities issued an order Wednesday forbidding the sale of liquor by unlicensed dealers, this being intended particularly as a blow at the booths and stalls blow at MERIDIAN, Miss., Sept. 23 .- John C. Cahill, plentifully scattered along the route of the procession. The regular dealers found nothing to object to in this, but Wednesday night an order was issued prohibiting the sale of all spirituous liquora in the villages of Tarrytown and North Tarrytown, or within one mile of the line of march or of the rendezvous at Mount Andre between the hours of 10 a. m. and 10 p. m., yesterday. General Blauvelt, of the Seventh Brigade, issued this order by anthority of a State law which ena Brigadier-General commanding his brigade in camp to suppress all nuisances (among which liquor-selling is enumerated) within a mile purify the merals of Tarrytown, the order was denounced as arbitrary and uncalled for, and it is to be feared that even under martial law liquor-seil-

> ing still continued. A SCENE OF ANIMATION. As the morning advanced the scenes in the lower part of the town grew more animated. Out in the river lay the Minnesota, gorgeously decorated with flags and streamers. Every little yacht in the harbor was flying a pennant at her masthead. Presently two cutters pulled in shore, and the uniforms of the from the training ship began to be seen. Near the depot lines of gray-coated militia from the 16th Battalion were drawn up, patiently waiting. The street corners fairly blazed with red'shirted firemen. Staff officers and aids with brilliant uniforms and floating plames galloped wildly to and fro among the crowd. The brazen-langed hackmen were joined in their vociferations by the sellers of almost every unnecessary article-from Revolutionary relies to peanuts and lemonade. Along the streets the last flags had been hung out, and every one was waiting. Still the trains rushed in, all delayed by the crowds along the way, and disgorged swarms of visitors into the stifling cloud of dust that enveloped the depot. Exactly what the people came for probably few of them could tell. Many seemed to consider the celebration to be in honor of Major Andre, while others insisted that it had some councetion with Washington. But the festivities, seen through a halo of hope and anticipation, gave promise of a good time, By 3 o'clock, however, the burning rays of the sun, the dust, the steepness of the bills, and the restlers, surging crowd, caused the pleasures of anticipation to give place to a sad consciousness of dirt, fatigue and

discomfort. About 9 o'clock the tide of visitors began to set steadly up the first slope of the hill toward the Andre Monument in Broadway. Dilapidated backs and rickety wagons passed up the read. A motley throng collected along the sidewalks varying the monotony by watching the peripatic venders that suddenly appeared along the route of the procession. As 10 o'clock drew near, Broadway, near the crowd. Opposite on the nillside the grounds of Mr. Blake were taken possession of by the sightseers. Behind the hedge on the rising ground stood a multitude of brillingtly attired women, their toilers contrasting vividly with the green of the grass and

on the rude platform erected next to the monument members of the Monument Association freited and funed on account of the non-arrival of Gilmore's Band. Ten o'clock struck and the cannon boomed out, but no band had appeared. There was an instant's hesitation; then the word was given. The string holding the folds of the flag together was puiled through its eyelets, the flag teil back, and the statue was exposed to view. Hundreds pressed forward to examine it more closely and to read the inscriptions. At its base is an inscription stating that this statue is the gift of John Andersou. Above the bas-relief in front are the figures, "1780—1880." On the north side of the shaft appear the words of Washington:

Their conduct merits our warmest esteem. They have prevented, in all probability, our suffering one of the severest strokes that could have been meritated against WASHINGTON.

On the south side is the following: On this spot, the 23d day of September, 1780, the Spy